

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Generally fair; slightly warmer.

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WEEK

Try a pair of our Bifurcated Suspenders and you may never want to wear any other kind. Something new. Price 50 cents.

All the new shapes in Linen Collars and Cuffs. 2,000 linen, four-ply, eyelet button holes; Collars, 12½ cents; Cuffs, 25 cents.

Tourists' Satchels, Cabinets, Club-house Bags, Telescopes and Straps—Wholesale prices.

One lot of magnificent Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers. Our quick price to close quick, 35 cents each, 70 cents per suit.

150 dozen, plain colors, Seamless Half Hose, manufactured to sell for 15 cents; our price for this lot, 10 cents.

Big run in summer Vests. We show an immense assortment of choice patterns at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.

IF YOU BUY YOUR HAT FROM  
THE WHEN, IT PAYS.

Our Derbys come in Black, Brown, Hazel, Pearl, Benedictine and other popular shades, are light weight and in all proportions; small, medium and large shapes. Prices \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

Special drives in Soft Hats, in Crushers, Flanges and Ounce Hats in various colors. We guarantee to save you one profit, and the man don't live that cannot be suited at the WHEN.

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We show a larger line of Children's Knee-Pant Suits this week at \$5 per suit than we have ever shown before, or that has ever been seen at one time under one roof in the State of Indiana. Our exhibit in this department cannot be described with type or printer's ink; you must see it to understand its magnitude.

Times change and men change with them. Thousands of men, young and old, grave and gay, have changed within the past few weeks, and the WHEN has assisted them in doing so. They have changed from the old forms of Winter to the new ideas and fabrics of Spring. It pays to change from the old suit to the new, provided you do so with those who are the pioneers of fashion and who set the pace wherein all others follow.

If you want a standard authority on Clothes, Hats and Gents' Furnishings consult the

WHEN

NADA, THE LILLY.  
H. RIDER HAGGARD'S NEW NOVEL.  
(With 23 full-page illustrations by C. H. M. Kerr.) Crown 8vo, cloth \$1.  
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CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.,  
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Sent post paid on receipt of price.

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521 North Meridian St.

Large brick dwelling, with 110 feet front by 220 feet deep, at \$20,000. The ground alone is worth the money. Easy terms.

JOHN S. SPANN & CO.,  
86 East Market Street.

FOR SALE.  
Judge Gresham's Residence,  
Situated on the northwest corner of Tennessee and Ninth streets. Lot 207 feet on Tennessee street, by 180 feet deep. Beautiful grounds. Fruit and shade. A bargain and satisfactory terms is offered to purchaser.  
C. E. FAYLES, Agent,  
60 East Market street.

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"QUICK MEAL" GAS AND GASOLINE STOVES.  
All styles and sizes. "QUICK MEAL" IS THE BEST. We have the agency for sale of the "M. & P. RANGE," so well known as the BEST WHOLESALE STEEL RANGE IN THE MARKET. "M. & P. GAS RANGE," with roller oven. You do not know what perfect broiling is until you have broiled below a "QUICK MEAL" range. The best and cheapest cast-iron range in the market.  
Buy INDIANAPOLIS-MADE STOVES, and have no delay in getting repairs.  
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## TRYING TO MAKE FIGURES LIE

Mr. Sayers Endeavors to Make a Good Showing for Democratic "Economy."

But Finds that Even with Pinching Appropriations and Creating Deficits This Congress Is Likely to Be a Billion-Dollar One.

Bynum Grows Alarmed, and Filibusters Against the River and Harbor Bill.

Secretary Noble Replies to the Committee Investigating the Pension Office—A Chinese Protest Against the Exclusion Act.

## JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

Democrats Try to Make It Appear They Are Economists—What Mr. Reed Says.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In view of the fact that the regular annual appropriation bills are now in such condition as to warrant an estimate of the total amount of the expenditure which will be authorized at the present session of Congress, Mr. Sayers, of Texas, a prominent member of the appropriation committee, in conjunction with the clerk of the committee, has prepared, for the use of the Speaker, a statement of appropriations made by these bills. Mr. Sayers, to-day, made the following explanation of this statement:

"The appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress aggregated \$102,061,068. This did not include an appropriation for sugar bounty, \$30,367,005, making the sum of \$132,428,073, which the present Congress must provide for because of laws which were passed during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. Our estimate of the appropriations to be made at the present session of Congress is \$185,820,492. None of the regular appropriation bills has become laws, and but two urgent deficiency bills, amounting to \$1,068,305, have passed, and it may be assumed that this total may be increased or diminished before the several bills become laws. In making the estimate I believe that I have made a liberal allowance for all proper expenditures. The appropriations at the short session of the last Congress amounted to \$34,431,672. It will be borne in mind that there was no river and harbor bill passed during that session, while the pending river and harbor bill involves an appropriation, as reported to the House, of \$21,320,000.

"My reason for adopting as a basis of comparison with the expenditures of this Congress the appropriations made at the short session of the Fifty-first Congress is that it became necessary then, as now, to appropriate \$46,007,000 on account of the sugar bounty which was not provided for in the appropriations of the first session of the last Congress. Supposing that the appropriations of the short session of the present Congress do not exceed those of the present session proportionately, they will aggregate, excluding the river and harbor bill, \$160,820,492, as compared with the appropriations of the short session of the Fifty-first Congress, aggregating \$34,431,672, being a difference of more than \$126,000,000 in favor of the last session of the present Congress. The total appropriations of Congress were \$1,007,000,000, and this statement which I have prepared shows that the total appropriations to be made by the present Congress will be less by about \$60,000,000 than those of the Fifty-first Congress.

"The estimate of revenue for the next fiscal year submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury is \$835,000,000, which means a deficiency in revenues as compared with the expenditures of about \$200,000,000. The estimate of our appropriations for this session—\$185,820,492—includes a provision for the sinking fund of \$48,000,000. Of course, in view of the expected deficiency in revenue, the operations of the law relative to the sinking fund must be suspended during the next year, as it has been already during the present year, to the extent of about \$10,000,000."

Mr. Reed commented on the above statement by saying that the figures were misleading as a Democratic platform. They cover only the items passed upon by the House, and are arrived at by pinching the honest expenditures of the government in such a fashion as makes even Democrats smile among themselves for they know that the Senate must increase them or starve the government. The Senate is a conservative branch, and must be ignored, happily for the country. After the needs of the country are really provided for, that is, after the bills have really passed with the sanction of both houses, when that time comes we shall know where we are. Until then there is no real reason why Mr. Sayers should put forth any guesses he may want to make, but the public should not mistake "guess" for "fact." The Union, which is sought to create is very old. One of the commonest devices of Democracy for years has been to pinch the appropriations of the House of Representatives and then make an outcry when the Senate does its duty. This intemperate before the appropriations are all actually made is now being employed to give the country a false idea of economy. In the end, when we get through, everybody will see that this is a great country and even the parsimony (except as to Indians) of Mr. Holman cannot lessen the expenses of a rapidly growing country. In fact, this action of Mr. Sayers is but an effort to prevent the country from seeing the hollow nature of the attacks on the billion Congress which the present Congress has to follow whether it will or no. You will notice, also, that the comparison should have been with a corresponding session, and not with a different one. I admit that figures won't lie and that Mr. Sayers won't lie, but I do insist that the combination is inaccurate. One by one the roses fade, and one by one the pretenses of the campaign of 1890 pass away.

The pretense of economy can be saved by no such drops as this."

A United Press dispatch says: Democratic leaders were disturbed to-day by the publication of a table prepared by Representative Belthover, of Pennsylvania, and approved by Chairman Holman, of the appropriations committee, which showed that the present Congress made fair to appropriate a greater sum than did the Fifty-first Congress.

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And Prevents a Vote on the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—While the river and harbor bill was being considered in the House to-day, Mr. Bynum, of Louisiana, offered as an additional section a proviso that in case where authority has been granted to the Secretary of War to make contracts for the completion of certain works of river and harbor improvements, if no bids be received which are deemed to be advantageous to the government, or if the Secretary deem it best for the public interest, then materials may be purchased and work done otherwise than by contract.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, vigorously assailed the proposed section, contending that its effect would be to start in motion a vast political machine, having in its control the expenditure of millions of money. It opened the door to a great abuse of discretion.

Being interrupted with cries of "Vote," "Vote," Mr. O'Neill indignantly refused to be shouted down, declaring that the cries of "Vote, vote" sounded too much like "Vote, vote." (Laughter.) The amendment was agreed to—123 to 45.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the table. This motion was

rejected—the opponents of the bill not being able to muster sufficient force to order the yeas and nays. The amendments were agreed to in recess, with the exception of the last section, upon which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, demanded a separate vote. The section was agreed to—yeas, 151; nays, 87.

Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Blanchard moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, moved an adjournment. Rejected.

Then Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, put on the garb of a filibuster, and made a motion for a recess until 8 o'clock, supplementing it with a motion that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next, but Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, thought the adjournment should be taken until Wednesday, and made a motion to that effect. The House, however, disagreed with him, and the amendment was lost—8 to 103. Mr. Bynum then gave the House another opportunity to adjourn, and this time it was accepted.

THERE WAS A MISAPPREHENSION.

Secretary Noble Says He Is Willing to Furnish Information to the Pension Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Secretary Noble to-day addressed the following explanatory letter to Chairman Wheeler, of the committee on investigation of the Pension Office:

"Sir—I have learned from the Commissioner of Pensions, by his letter to the 21st inst., received at the department on the 4th, of his communication to you, dated May 2, in which he states that he has been directed by the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior, to refuse to furnish the information desired by your committee concerning certain correspondence upon the ground that the Constitution and laws of the United States repose in him, the Secretary, the power of appointment and removal, and that in his (the Secretary's) opinion he is not required to furnish to Congress or one of its committees the grounds upon which such appointments and removals are made."

"While believing that this statement of the law is such as I might rely upon safely, were I so disposed, as the head of this department I have to inform you that the Commissioner has no more to say for his purpose, so far as the investigation by your committee is concerned. I have no disposition to refuse in this instance, either upon the grounds stated by the Commissioner or any other, an investigation into the correspondence mentioned by you in your letter of April 16, but I think your demand should be more definite as to cases and time; otherwise the labor will be very great, and the time and clerical force required to perform it more than you probably desire or expect. It is due to the Commissioner to say that when his letter came to me I referred it to the Assistant Secretary for consideration and report. This report was not made in writing, nor was anything more said to me in regard to the business than that it would require a large clerical force to secure the copies necessary; any my intention, in anything I said to the Assistant Secretary, was no more than that your committee should be informed of this fact, and you be asked to specify as far as possible the particular letters you desired, when copies would be furnished."

"If, from conversation with the Assistant Secretary or this expression of mine in connection with his own letter, wherein he suggested the constitutional ground that might be assumed, the Commissioner derived the idea conveyed to you as my determination, it was not from anything communicated by me. The mistake would not have occurred had not your committee addressed the Commissioner in regard to papers and documents belonging to the report instead of addressing the head of the department directly. Had the Secretary been inquired of his views they would have been communicated to you with directness and certainty."

"I am not content to leave your committee to close its labors upon any misapprehension as to my willingness to allow a free investigation, and I beg to say now that if you will convey to me a statement of what the committee desires in regard to correspondence, special examination, and within what dates you desire it, I will furnish copies as soon as the force at my command will allow. Whatever may be my constitutional rights as an officer, I am here to the purpose expressed when I first voluntarily appeared before your committee, that in accordance with the views of the President, I wish to aid you in your investigation and not to hinder you."

Commissioner Kamm has written a reply to Secretary Noble's letter, in which he says that Assistant Secretary Husey informed him that Secretary Noble had decided not to furnish copies of the letters referred to and directed him to so inform the committee. In conclusion he states that he is in full accord with the Secretary's expressed wish to give the committee every aid in making a thorough investigation of the pension office, and he invites the fullest examination of all his official acts in connection with the bureau.

PROTEST OF CHINA'S MINISTER.

It Was Not Received Until After the President Had Signed the Exclusion Act.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—On inquiry at the Chinese legation to-day it was ascertained that the published statement is incorrect that no protest had been made to the State Department by the Chinese minister against the exclusion bill passed by Congress on the 4th inst. The minister says he called in person at the department on the morning of the 4th, and in the absence of Secretary Blaine, saw Assistant Secretary Wharton, and notified him he would send to the department at once a written protest against the bill, which he asked might be laid before the President immediately. The written protest reached the department at 2 o'clock to-day. The minister states that he objects to the bill mainly for three reasons: First, it renews the Scott law of 1882; second, it deprives the Chinese of the right of bail in habeas corpus cases; third, it requires a registration of Chinese laborers, which it is practically impossible for them to comply with.

They must all prove by white witnesses that they are lawfully entitled to be in the United States, and as the first exclusion law was passed in 1882, every Chinaman must produce before the collector of internal revenue a white witness who knew him ten years ago and can swear that he was in the United States at that time. The law leaves the issuance of the certificate of registration entirely to the discretion of the revenue officer, and provides no way of compelling him to do justice to the Chinaman. The minister says that these laws are in force before the civil war and to the ticket-of-leave of the Australian convict system. The minister says that these laws are in force before the civil war and to the ticket-of-leave of the Australian convict system. The minister says that these laws are in force before the civil war and to the ticket-of-leave of the Australian convict system.

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## LORD SALISBURY'S ADDRESS

It Was Carefully Prepared and Caused a Sensation in Political Circles.

All Doubt Removed as to the Course the British House of Lords Will Pursue Concerning Irish Home Rule Measure.

Palacio's Army Defeated and a Town Captured by the Venezuelan Rebels.

Vienna Cabmen Object to a Law Against Exortion—Egypt's Young Ruler Starts Out as a Reformer—Guided by His Mother.

## SALISBURY'S PROPHECY.

His Lordship's Prediction as to the Action of Ulsterites Creates a Sensation.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Salisbury's speech, in which he not only foretold, but indorses, a rebellion of Irish Protestants in the event of home rule being granted to Ireland, has caused the greatest sensation of any political utterance within many months. His Lordship had many weeks in which to premeditate his speech as grand master of the Primrose League, and Lord Salisbury never says anything that is not carefully premeditated. Both Liberals and Tories acknowledge that the Premier uttered carefully-chosen sentences, intended to outline the future as well as to define the past. Lord Salisbury leaves no doubt that, if the Liberals could carry the general election, and pass a home-rule measure in the House of Commons, the House of Lords will throw out the bill, and demand another appeal to the country on the ground that the electors had not been made aware of the scope and meaning of the measure. He also gives it to be understood that the House of Lords will remain firm in this position, and will look to the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists for support and sympathy. If the House of Lords should be sustained by the crown and the minority of the House of Commons, then there would have to be another general election, or a deadlock. The crisis would be serious, not for Ireland alone, but for Great Britain, and it should be remembered that, in the event of any disturbance, the arms and navy are both officered by Conservatives. Should matters go peacefully, however, another general election would be held and the home-rule bill accepted or rejected. If accepted by the election of another Liberal majority, then the bill would presumably be passed. The next thing to come, according to Lord Salisbury's programme, would be the Ulster rebellion. That is, in order to achieve home rule, its supporters must carry the coming general election, and then get a home-rule bill through the House of Commons, and then carry another general election, pass the home-rule bill finally, and be prepared to deal with a rebellion in the province of Ulster.

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